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QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

Addendum

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	Christian Children's Fund Inc.	4
2.	Covenant House	6
3.	Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America	8
4.	Human Rights Advocates	12
5.	International Association of Lions Clubs	16
6.	Union catholique intérnationale de la presse (UCIP)	18
7.	International Organization of Employers	22
8.	International Planned Parenthood Federation	25
9.	International Statistical Institute	27
10.	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population	31
11.	Zonta International	34

1. CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND INC.

(Category II)

The Christian Children's Fund (CCF) is an international non-profit and non-sectarian child development agency founded in 1938 and dedicated to the survival and protection of children and to improving the quality of the lives they will lead. The Fund provides help to needy children regardless of race or religion. Assistance is provided to approximately 2.5 million children in over 40 countries throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America and, since 1991, in Eastern Europe. The headquarters are in Richmond, Virginia, United States of America.

CCF works to make sure every child has the basic necessities for survival - food, clean water, health care and medicine - as well as the vocational and educational support that spawns self-sufficiency. CCF's programmes also support the emotional, psychological and mental needs which are as pressing to a child's healthy development as food and shelter.

As the world's oldest child-development sponsorship agency, CCF promotes the concept of a one-to-one relationship between children in need and those willing to help. This was a founding principle and has been the buttress of its ability to help children. For children in crisis - beyond the reach of the ongoing child-and-sponsor relationship - CCF depends on responses to special appeals and other non-sponsorship donations.

CCF has national offices in 22 countries, including the United States. In addition, partnership organizations provide CCF leadership in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan Province of China. The New Zealand and French affiliates were added within the past four years.

In 1991 CCF opened an office in Geneva. It supports CCF's Eastern European programme and also relates to United Nations agencies based in Geneva.

In 1989, the President of CCF, was elected Deputy President of the NGO Committee on UNICEF. In 1991 he became President of the NGO Committee and was re-elected in 1993. He has regularly represented CCF at UNICEF-sponsored meetings and events.

Since 1990 CCF has had a liaison office in New York City. This has allowed CCF to strengthen its relationships with UNICEF and other offices and agencies of the United Nations. The New York staff regularly attends UNICEF Executive Board meetings, briefings of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other Secretariat briefings, seminars and fora, it keeps CCF informed of United Nations events and activities by way of a bimonthly newsletter and regular communications by phone and memo.

CCF staff have frequent contact with UNICEF staff, both in the United States and in the national offices. A CCF staff member visited Romania as part of a UNICEF delegation. Other CCF staff have worked with UNICEF's education department on early-childhood development curricula.

Ratification and follow-up to the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a high priority for CCF. The national offices are encouraged to work with other non-governmental organizations on promoting the Convention.

After the World Summit for Children, CCF wrote its own plan of action, based on that of the World Summit, called Ten Steps to 2000. It calls for CCF programmes to provide 10 basic services for all children, using the Plan of Action of the World Summit as a guide.

Some national offices of CCF also work in direct cooperation with UNDP.

2. COVENANT HOUSE

(Category II)

The aims of Covenant House are: to identify and attempt to assist in solving the problems of the urban poor, especially abandoned or neglected children; to explore and participate in the identification of the social, psychological and physical problems of these children, and to stimulate public awareness of the need for effective youth care facilities. Covenant House achieves these aims by providing crisis care and supportive services to more than 40,000 runaway and homeless youth each year. Covenant House is located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras. It provides food and shelter, street outreach, medical and nutritional assistance, substance-abuse counselling and advocacy.

During the period 1990-1993, Covenant House's senior vice-president participated monthly in UNICEF's non-governmental organizations (NGO) Working Group on Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances. In 1993, the senior vice-president chaired the sub-working group on exploited children for that committee. The group worked on several projects regarding the sexual exploitation of children and, most recently, on projects regarding exploitive child labour. It focused on identifying and disseminating information with respect to programmes that have successfully helped working children in the developing and least developed countries. The working group called for the replication of those programmes and an expansion of funding for them and others like them by United Nations agencies, donor Governments and large international agencies. The senior vice-president also established a link to the New York office of the ILO.

Additionally, the senior vice-president participated in the monthly meetings of the Youth Employment Committee from 1990 to 1991 and served as the chair of the executive board of the NGO/DPI committee during 1990. In the latter role, he played a major role in chairing the annual NGO/DPI conference in September of that year.

During 1992 and 1993, the senior vice-president served on the planning committee for the NGO Conference on the Rights of Children, held in Guatemala in November 1993. As part of the international committee of seven members, the senior vice-president was instrumental in assisting in the planning, coordination and operation of the conference and in providing technical support at the conference through Casa Alianza (Covenant House) of Guatemala. Follow-up work with the more than 130 NGOs that attended began immediately after the conference.

Covenant House has worked closely with UNICEF and also with the United Nations rapporteur for human rights regarding the situation of street children in Guatemala and Honduras and, through its legal aid office in Guatemala, has filed over 50 cases against police accused of killing street children. Covenant House has also apprised UNICEF of the abuse of shoe glue by street youth, especially in Central American countries, and has led the fight to have this glue, which is manufactured by an American and a German company, altered so that

sniffing if would be odious to these children. This work was done by Covenant House's Central American director, in liaison with the senior vice-president.

Covenant House's senior vice-president disseminated the United Nations General Assembly's Declaration on the Plight of Street Children, and followed the actions of the Commission on Human Rights with respect to this issue. The Declaration has proved invaluable in assisting Covenant House in its continued advocacy for street children, especially in Central America.

Covenant House has been quite active in advocating the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through letter-writing campaigns to members of the United States Senate.

3. GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESAN COUNCIL OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

(Category I)

Aims and purpose

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (GOAC) is an international organization having members in the United States of America, Canada and Central and South America. It is dedicated to supporting programmes in developing countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Zaire, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and in other parts of the world.

A humanitarian and family-oriented body whose budget is based on family membership, GOAC is concerned with the United Nations principles of maintaining peace and security in the world; of working together with the nations of the world to promote better welfare, education and health conditions; of encouraging respect for the individual rights and freedoms, of enhancing the status of women and of condemning racism and racial discrimination in the world.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) A field survey of health and nutritional status of Accra, Lartah and Odinagwa in Ghana, Addis Ababa and Djiwaha in Ethiopia, and Laukipia, Kenya, was conducted by the GOAC in cooperation with WHO;

(b) GOAC established medical clinics, schools and community centres in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria in cooperation with WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF;

(c) GOAC organized UNICEF fund drives to build water wells in Africa, assist homeless and street children, promote child immunization and oral rehydration therapy. Fund drives were also conducted to help educate the girl child and assist children in difficult circumstances. GOAC was also a member of the UNICEF Working Group on the Rights of the Child, and participated in a conference on world religions for the world's children and presented a declaration and an action plan of the conference to the Head of State of the World Summit for Children. It attended the World Summit on 29 September 1990. GOAC collaborated and gave its expertise to the UNICEF NGO Committee during its consultation on The Family in Support of Children. It also participated in the UNICEF working group for the 1990 World Conference on Education for All;

(d) In the field of disaster relief, GOAC cooperated with United Nations bodies to assist with famine relief in Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Rwanda. GOAC also sent food and health kits to the Russian Federation and the former Yugoslavia. Earthquake and hurricane victims were assisted in Bangladesh, Mexico, California and Florida. Funds were raised for the Kurdish Refugee Relief Fund.

Other relevant activities: action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

In implementing Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24, GOAC is continuing to support groups and workshops throughout the Archdiocese to eradicate violence against women within the family. It conducts programmes to assist with drug prevention, AIDS, and family problems. It continues its efforts to work with national coalitions to assist the homeless, set-up food banks and provide housing for the homeless.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the Family, in preparation for and in observance of the International Year of the Family, in January 1990 GOAC participated in the survey/questionnaire and planning process of the Secretariat and the Secretary-General's initiative. In May 1991 GOAC participated in the NGO Consultation on Fathers in Contemporary Life and in the Consultation on Families and Strategies for Development. GOAC consulted with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in preparation for the World Conference on Human Rights.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings

GOAC regularly attends sessions of the Economic and Social Council and other conferences and meetings held by bodies of the United Nations. It has been a member of the Conference of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1986, and attends the CONGO Board Meetings regularly. GOAC is an active member of the NGO Committees on the Family, Youth, Ageing, Narcotics and Substance Abuse, Human Rights and Freedom of Religion and Belief. GOAC attends the weekly briefings of the Department of Public Information where its representatives have had leadership roles in the NGO/DPI Executive Committee. GOAC participated in all annual conferences of the Department of Public Information and NGOs from 1990 to 1993.

In January 1991, GOAC attended the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere in Outer Space and Under Water.

In April 1992, GOAC attended the CONGO Conference on Understanding the Role of International NGOs, with representatives of permanent missions.

In March 1992, GOAC attended the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, at United Nations Headquarters, and in June 1992, GOAC attended the Conference itself in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

In 1991, GOAC attended a conference on the World Decade of Cultural Development, sponsored by UNDP and UNESCO at United Nations Headquarters.

Oral and written statements

GOAC submitted a written statement on orthodoxy and the ecological crisis to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It participated with other world religions in the preparation of the Earth Charter which was presented to the Conference. The Charter is a statement of universal principles to help people live in harmony with each other and with the Earth.

In February 1990 GOAC issued a joint NGO statement to the special session of the General Assembly to further discuss the drug problem.

In September 1990, GOAC issued a statement with other NGOs to the World Summit for Children. It also participated with the NGO Committee on the Family in a joint statement to the Commission on Social Development, stating the negative impact on the well-being and stability of families caused by development strategies.

It made oral statements before the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship meetings, seminars and studies

GOAC helped to prepare kits on religious freedom with other religious NGOs and participated with other religious NGOs in the Environmental Sabbath initiative;

GOAC participated in the United Nations Tree Planting Programme;

As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the Family, GOAC took special measures from 1990 to 1993 to prepare for the International Year of the Family through its Department on Family Life. Workshops and seminars were conducted at conventions and conferences throughout the parishes world wide, addressing problems families face: single parenting, divorce, AIDS, alcoholism, drugs, violence and ageing parents. Guidebooks, visual resources and social welfare programmes were initiated in order to prevent family breakdowns. GOAC works with United Nations agencies, inter-church groups and national and local governments.

GOAC celebrates United Nations Day, World Food Day, World Environment Day and Human Rights Day.

GOAC disseminates information on the United Nations through the Orthodox Observer, its newspaper; Mission, a monthly magazine; newsletters; and through its conferences at which seminars and workshops are held on United Nations resolutions. Its Communications Department produces videos on United Nations

issues, which are distributed to communities in the United States, Canada, and South America.

4. HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES

(Category II)

The organization's aims and purpose are to promote greater protection for human rights world wide through the creative and forceful use of international human rights law and procedures. HRA accomplishes this by organizing conferences, lectures, and seminars; by publishing original articles and newsletters; by participating in United States lawsuits; by encouraging members of the United States Congress and local bar associations to take action to promote human rights; by making interventions at sessions of United Nations human rights bodies; and by submitting petitions to the Inter-American and European Commissions of Human Rights.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

HRA participates in sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, through attendance, oral statements and written statements:

Written interventions

Commission

Legislatures and human rights (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/32), February 1993

Relationship between civil defence forces and human rights: situation in Guatemala (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/33), February 1993

Crimes against humanity (E/CN.4/1993/35), February 1993

United States ratification of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/CN.4/1993/NGO/34), February 1993

Persons subjected to any form of detention (Joint statement) (E/CN.4/1992/NGO/27), 4 February 1992

Realization of economic ... rights, Mfengu case (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/7), 4 August 1992

Resolution of nationalities in conflict, Soviet Union (E/CN.4/1991/NGO/44), 20 February 1991

Role of youth/conscientious objection (E/CN.4/1991/NGO/50), 19 March 1991

Human rights in armed conflicts (E/CN.4/1991/NGO/45), 4 March 1991

Violation of human rights, journalists (E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/25), 21 August 1990

Review of further developments, journalists (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/23), 17 August 1990

Discrimination against indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/22), 17 August 1990

Subcommission

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/28), 6 September 1993

New approach to self-determination ... (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/34/Add.2), 27 March 1993

Administration of justice ... (Joint statement) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/NGO/20), 11 August 1992

Review of further developments ... (Joint statement), (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/NGO/10), 4 August 1992

Realization of economic, social and cultural rights (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/NGO/7), 4 August 1992 (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/11), 1 August 1991

Administration of justice ... (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/27), 12 August 1991

Administration of justice ... (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/28), 9 August 1991

Violation of human rights, Tibet (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/12), 1 August 1991

Review of further developments, Yugoslavia (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/41), August 1991

Administration of justice (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/26), 12 August 1991

Right of everyone to leave and return (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/25), 9 August 1991

Violation of human rights ..., 12 August 1991

Protection of Vietnamese asylum seekers in Hong Kong, working paper, August 1991.

Legal and institutional aspects: human rights and the environment (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/NGO/11), August 1991

Discrimination against indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/NGO/22), 17 August 1990

Oral interventions

Commission

Human rights violations in Palestine, February 1993

"Minorities", "peoples" and self-determination, February 1993

Civil defense forces and human rights, February 1993

Human rights situation in Tibet, 19 February 1992

Disability report of the Subcommission, February 1992

Detention issues of torture and forced repatriation, February 1992

Racial discrimination, Mfengu case, 11 August 1992

Human rights defenders, 4 March 1992

Violation of human rights, Nagorny-Karabakh, 19 February 1992

Elimination of all forms of intolerance ..., 13 February 1990

Anti-Armenian massacres in Azerbaijan, 20 February 1990

Administrative detention of refugees ..., 13 February 1990

Subcommission

Lesbian and gay rights, August 1993

Human rights situation in republics of former Soviet Union, August 1993

Human rights and the environment, referring to report of Mrs. Ksentini, 20 August 1993

Soviet nationalities conflicts, February 1992

Situation in the USSR, 15 August 1991

Human rights and the disabled, 16 August 1991

Detention of asylum seekers; state of emergency in USSR, 21 August 1991

Copies of the HRA Newsletter, numbers 14-22 for 1990-1993, containing articles on work at the United Nations, have been provided to the Secretariat.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

Preparatory Committee of the World Conference on Human Rights, 9-13 September 1991, Geneva

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 25 November-12 December 1991, Geneva

International Labour Organization, consultations re Caucasus, December 1991-present, Geneva

Other relevant activities

Commission on Human Rights, Working Group on Minorities, 2-13 December 1991, Geneva

Centre for Human Rights, consultations re advisory services in the Caucasus, November 1991-present, Geneva

Organized seminar on human rights law and procedures in Yerevan, January 1992, Geneva

Participated in joint NGO delegation to Abkhazia, December 1993

5. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS (LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL)

(Category II)

Lions Clubs International has approximately 1,400,000 members in 42,200 clubs in 178 countries or geographical locations. It is a non-political organization devoted to the betterment of social and humanitarian conditions. The motto of the association is "we serve", and its activities parallel closely those of the United Nations in the fields of economic, social and humanitarian development.

In the past four years, membership overseas has increased, while membership in North America has decreased. The overall number of members, however, has remained stable, while the number of countries has grown. Growth has occurred in the former Soviet Union, the Baltic States, and in Eastern European countries.

Liaisons are appointed by each international president to represent the association at the United Nations in New York and at United Nations branches in Geneva and Vienna. In addition, the association is affiliated with UNESCO and the World Health Organization, to which annual appointments are also made.

Within the past four years, the association has cooperated with the United Nations in the following areas:

(a) Participation with World Health Organization on the implementation of a major service commitment in sight. Entitled SightFirst, major grants are given for sight-related projects proposed by a committee on which sits a permanent representative of WHO. In addition, during the duration of the SightFirst programme, the association has maintained a paid adviser with WHO;

(b) Participation with the United Nations Environment Programme in the compilation of an environment handbook for distribution to non-governmental organizations;

(c) Active participation on the NGO Committees on Narcotics and Substance Abuse in New York and Vienna;

(d) Implementation with UNESCO of the International Literacy and Culture Program by Leo Clubs;

(e) Sponsorship of an annual Lions Day, at which the Secretary-General and representatives of various United Nations humanitarian agencies have been keynote speakers. Representatives from United Nations agencies have also been featured in similar programmes around the world;

(f) Promulgation of the United Nations-designated International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking through distribution of a calendar created by youngsters to combat drug abuse;

(g) Promotion of a diabetes awareness programme in all countries of Lionism, the focus of which was formulated as a result of contributions by officials of WHO.

Other relevant activities

During 1991-1993 the UNESCO liaison of the Association headed the UNESCO working group on environment and durable development, which produced a paper on viable development projects that could enhance environmental quality. During the past four years, the association obtained an upgrade in classification with UNESCO, from category C to category B.

Issues of The Lion Magazine in which the United Nations is prominently featured have been provided to the Secretariat.

6. UNION CATHOLIQUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE (UCIP)

The World Forum of Professionals in the Secular and Religious Media

(Category II)

UCIP is an international, Catholic, professional and autonomous organization which brings together journalists, publishers and professors of journalism and communication. It promotes, coordinates and represents the activities of professionals in the secular and religious media world wide.

The membership iHCIP has considerably increased during the past four years. A special wing of the union, the International Network of Young Journalists, has been attracting many young professionals. This is a unique and successful forum in the field of the media.

Today UCIP is present in 109 countries in different parts of the world. UCIP programmes destined for media professionals have attracted not only journalists but also Governments as partners.

Activities

During the past four years UCIP has given special attention to initiating relevant and timely activities in line with United Nations resolutions, decisions and principles. They include UCIP University; refresher programmes; the Union's major and world-wide activity, the World Congress; UCIP documents; the International Award for Solidarity with Refugees; and ongoing reflections on relevant subjects.

UCIP University

UCIP University is a discovery programme for professional journalists between 25 and 40 years of age designed to help them understand and learn about the life of a continent other than their own. UCIP selects 20-25 journalists twice every three years from all over the world except from the continent of venue.

UCIP University 1990 was organized in the United States and Canada in June/July. Twenty-five journalists from Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania participated in the one-month exposure to the cultural, political, social and religious realities of the North American continent.

UCIP University 1991 was organized in India and Pakistan. The 26 participating journalists said that the exposure was a much better way to understand the life and realities of the Indian subcontinent than depending on international news agencies.

UCIP University was not organized in 1992 since that was the year of the UCIP World Congress.

UCIP University 1993 was organized in the former German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Ukraine. For the 24 participating journalists and for the host Governments and governmental and non-governmental organizations, UCIP University was an extraordinary opportunity to observe Eastern Europe.

UCIP University 1994 will be organized in November in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The event will naturally provide insights into four African countries which have been undergoing enormous change.

UCIP University brings together journalists from all parts of the world, from developed and developing nations despite inequalities and injustices in their earning power, working conditions and hopes for the future. The exposure programme has succeeded in uniting journalists from various nations in the spirit of the principles of the United Nations.

Refresher programmes

Refresher programmes take into consideration the needs of professionals on national, regional and/or continental levels. They help journalists and Governments to study the most pressing issues of a country, region or continent.

The pilot refresher programme was organized in Kaduna, Nigeria, in September 1991. The second was organized in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 1992, and the third, in Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, for journalists of Malawi, Zambia and Uganda. Again in 1993, Zagreb, Croatia, welcomed more than 60 journalists, mainly from the former Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe.

The main themes studied, debated and resolved in the refresher programmes are freedom of the press, political systems, ethics in the profession, and the responsibilities of journalists in wartime.

In 1994 UCIP organized two major refresher programmes for the African continent, on democratization in Africa and on the challenges of journalists. The programmes were held in Dakar, Senegal, in July. The programmes gave the African journalists an occasion to hold their own study days. More than 150 journalists from 32 African countries participated in the events. They were the biggest ever assembly of journalists on the continent.

World Congress

UCIP World Congress is a world forum for UCIP members and well-wishers. They come together to study and analyse their profession. UCIP always chooses a relevant theme for the triennial congress. The 1992 World Congress explored the theme "Press and solidarity" at Campos do Jordao, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

UCIP's International Network of Young Journalists organized its world convention in conjunction with the UCIP World Congress on the theme "Journalism for world peace and development".

The 1992 UCIP World Congress brought together 600 journalists from more than 80 countries. One of the major resolutions called upon the journalists to work for the betterment of street children in Latin America.

UCIP documents

During the past four years UCIP has brought out two major documents: "Professional ethics in journalism" and "Press responsibilities in violent conflict situations".

These documents guide media men and women towards the right decisions and extol them to respect the dignity of all people. They have had a tremendous influence on journalists world wide in the recent past.

International Award for Solidarity with Refugees

In cooperation with several institutions working in the field of refugees UCIP organized an international award for journalists on all continents. The award aimed at making nations and peoples conscious of the plight of refugees and displaced people; honouring and recognizing five journalists who have, through their media productions, been advocates for the dignity and the rights of refugees as human beings; finding new methods, attitudes and dispositions for dealing with refugees and displaced people; and considering refugees integral and equal human beings who deserve humanity's respect, solidarity and fraternity.

The award inspired journalists world wide to give better attention to the plight of refugees and to use the media for the betterment of refugees, in line with United Nations resolutions.

The five award winners visited various organizations working for refugees, especially UNHCR.

Ongoing reflections on relevant subjects

UCIP and its Network have succeeded in stimulating ongoing reflection among journalists world wide on relevant topics. The topics discussed and debated in the past four years include "My profession and the development of people"; "Role of the journalist in promoting values"; "United Nations and world peace"; "Journalism for world peace and development"; and "Journalists of the new era: our challenges, duties and hardships". This year's themes are "Media and family" and "Ethics of peace in a world of violence".

Participation in United Nations events

In the past four years UCIP was present at some of the key United Nations manifestations. The current Secretary-General sent a group of journalists to the UNESCO-sponsored meeting of journalists in Windhoek, Namibia, in 1991. The Secretary-General was also present at the gathering which discussed independent and pluralistic press for Africa. A similar UNESCO conference, held at Santiago, Chile, this year, was attended by the 1992 UCIP award winner.

UCIP was also present at the United Nations conferences on the environment (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992); human rights (Vienna, Austria, 1993), and population (Cairo, Egypt, 1994). Its representatives in New York, Paris, Geneva, Vienna are often present at United Nations or United Nations-related programmes.

The UCIP vice-president has been active in representing UCIP at conferences on women.

Future plans

UCIP is studying the possibility of organizing more refresher Programmes, for which it has received several requests from journalists in Eastern Europe, Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands. It is also studying the possibility of cooperation with United Nations bodies like UNESCO in the realization of its Programmes and the work of UCIP University.

7. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS

(Category I)

Profile

Founded in 1920, the International Organization of Employers is the only world organization authoritatively representing the interests of employers throughout the world in all social labour matters at the international level. It is dedicated to promoting private enterprise and to furthering the interests of employers and of their organizations in all countries, especially in the developing countries and countries in transition. It acts as a permanent liaison body for the exchange of views and experience among employers throughout the world and is the recognized channel for the expression and promotion of the employers point of view in social matters in all international bodies. It has consultative status with the United Nations and with the International Labour Organization and close working relations with other international governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with matters falling within its own sphere of activities. Its members are the central employer organizations of 111 countries.

Participation in activities of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

The International Organization of Employers (IOE) was represented at the regular sessions of the Economic and Social Council both in New York and Geneva, during the period under review.

It pursued its close cooperation with the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations and its successor, the UNCTAD Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations, participating in their meetings and taking an active part in the United Nations work on transnational corporations. Joint statements from IOE and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) were submitted, presenting the views of business circles.

Cooperation with United Nations agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

By virtue of its consultative status with the ILO, IOE has been involved in all of the activities of the agency, attending all tripartite meetings in its capacity as a coordinating body and the secretariat of the Employers' Group.

Particular attention was paid to the defence of human rights within the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and the ILO Committee on Discrimination; to the application of ILO Conventions on social and labour standards and on human rights questions; and to technical assistance to employers' organizations in third world countries and countries in transition as partners in development.

Through its participation in the ILO Governing Body, IOE is permanently following all United Nations activities related to ILO competencies.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

IOE's permanent representative in Vienna attended all meetings of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board. Particular attention is being devoted to UNIDO's training activities for industrial manpower and to its sectoral activities.

Implementation of United Nations resolutions

The Organization has participated in the ILO actions aimed at implementing United Nations resolutions concerning action to combat racism and racial discrimination. To this effect it participated in the special meetings held prior to and during the International Labour Conference during the period under review, to give effect to the updated 1964 ILO Declaration concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa, to which IOE subscribes.

Dissemination of information

IOE publishes The Free Employer, which periodically covers United Nations activities of particular importance to its members.

Participation in United Nations conferences

In addition to the meetings mentioned above, representatives of IOE attended the following conferences or meetings held under the auspices of, or in connection with, the United Nations:

(a) Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990);

(b) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janiero, June 1992);

(c) United Nations Environment Programme: Consultative Meetings with Industry and Trade Associations (Paris, September 1992 and June 1993);

(d) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experience with Privatization (First session) (Geneva, November-December 1992);

(e) United Nations World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, June 1993)

Moreover, IOE is currently working very closely with the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) with a view to presenting jointly the position of the

international business world and employer community to the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Denmark in 1995.

* * *

3. INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

(Category I)

The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) links national autonomous family planning associations in 136 countries world wide. It is the largest voluntary organization in the world to be concerned with family planning and sexual and reproductive health. It is committed to promoting the rights of women and men to decide freely the number and spacing of their children and the right to the highest possible level of sexual and reproductive health. The Federation operates on a budget of between US$ 75 million and $105 million per year, and family planning associations also raise funds locally.

Participation in United Nations meetings

IPPF has regularly attended the meetings of the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development. It has made written and oral statements at those meetings.

IPPF attended and supported the participation of country-level population/environment representatives at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and gave its full support to Agenda 21.

IPPF attended preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Human Rights and the World Conference itself, in 1993. IPPF made a statement to the Conference and was able to influence the drafting of the Declaration on Human Rights to ensure that language on reproductive rights was included in the final text.

IPPF attended the preparatory meetings for the International Year of the Family and took a leading role in the NGO Committee on the Family. IPPF was particularly active at the launching of the IYF in Malta in 1993.

IPPF participated in all the preparatory meetings which took place in 1992-1993 for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. These included the regional population conferences, the expert group meetings and round table meetings. IPPF took a prominent role in the pre-ICPD European meetings, giving special emphasis to Eastern Europe. The IPPF President, as head of the Ghana delegation, chaired the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference in May 1993.

IPPF has been represented at preparatory meetings for the Fourth World Conference on Women. It was represented at the annual and issue-related meetings of the regional commissions - in particular, those of ESCAP.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies

IPPF's President from 1971-1978, Dr. Julia Henderson, received the 1991 United Nations Population Award, and IPPF's current President, Dr. Fred Sai, received the 1993 Award.

IPPF is a member of the UNFPA Consultative Group on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistic Management Needs in Developing Countries in the 1990s.

UNFPA, along with IPPF and other organizations, continues to sponsor the quarterly publication People and the Planet.

IPPF has continued to work with several divisions of the World Health Organization, on such undertakings as the Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction; the Global Programme on AIDS; and the Maternal and Child Health and Adolescent Reproductive Health programmes. IPPF is a permanent member of WHO's Human Reproduction Programme's Policy Coordinating Committee. IPPF has co-sponsored with WHO global and regional meetings in the field of safe motherhood and is a member of the Inter-agency Steering Committee for follow-up to safe motherhood initiatives.

Other relevant activities

Through its programmes in over 140 countries and its wide dissemination of information and publications to its membership, IPPF fully promotes the United Nations resolutions concerned with the human right to family planning, reproductive rights and the provision of universal access to family planning information and services. IPPF prepared and disseminated to its members materials on United Nations special events such as the International Year of the Family, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and ICPD. The main issues were promoted in Open File, a wide-reaching information bulletin, People and the Planet, and in other channels. IPPF's Vision 2000: Strategic Plan, endorsed by all IPPF member family planning associations, lays out the Federation's goals, objectives and activities at the international, regional and national levels for the next few years. These support United Nations aims and concerns regarding youth, quality of care and women's empowerment.

In support of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, IPPF mobilized its entire membership to initiate consultations with their Governments in order to influence the drafting of the final ICPD document. Many representatives of IPPF's family planning associations became members of their governmental delegations to preparatory committee sessions. The President of IPPF's Western Hemisphere Region was elected chair of tne NGO Steering Committee for the ICPD.

UNFPA funded, and WHO provided technical assistance to, the Youth for Youth project coordinated by IPPF. The project, which involved six international non-governmental organizations, was designed to promote adolescent reproductive health in six countries. A final publication reporting on the project was produced in 1993.

IPPF has kept in close touch and collaborates with the NGO Offices in New York and Geneva. FPAs have continued to work closed with United Nations field offices in their respective countries, especially on promotion for World Population Day.

9. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

(Category II)

Established in 1885, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) is one of the oldest international scientific associations functioning in the modern world. The Institute is an autonomous society which seeks to develop and improve statistical methods and their application throughout the world, encourage international cooperation and association between statisticians and the exchange of their professional knowledge and findings; further the international integration of statistics by developing world-wide relations between statistical societies and other official and unofficial organizations having statistical interests; contribute to the improvement of statistical education and promote training in statistics. It also seeks to advance the study of statistical theory, appraise statistical methods and practices, encourage statistical research and further the application of statistical methods in all relevant fields; promote the use of the most appropriate statistical methods in all countries; and improve international comparability of statistical data.

Conferences, seminars and sessions

In the 1990-1993 period, the ISI held two biennial sessions. The forty-eighth biennial session, held in Cairo, Egypt (9-17 September 1991) involved over 600 international participants. Open meetings were held examining a diversity of issues, such as the statistics industry, statistical disclosure control, the role of statistical societies with regard to the AIDS epidemic, ISI Declaration on Ethics - six years later; and statistical problems of transition countries. A highlight of the nine-day conference, was the birth of a new ISI section, the International Association of Statistical Education (IASE). This new section is evidence of the importance that ISI places on the development of statistical education around the world. The forty-ninth ISI session, held in Florence, Italy (25 August-2 September 1993), drew over 1,300 participants from all over the world. In the course of the session, several open meetings were held examining a diversity of issues, such as areas of statistics not covered by ISI and the sections, the Moriguti report on the role of statisticians, artistic and cultural heritage and statistics.

As a result of the fifth and sixth competitions for young statisticians from developing countries, three gifted young statisticians were awarded their airfares and expenses to attend the Cairo and Florence sessions, their participation being financed by Internationaal Statistisch Studiefonds, a special fund created during the forty-fifth session in Amsterdam to help promote statistical development in developing countries.

The Third International Conference on Teaching Statistics (ICOTS), held in August 1990 in Dunedin, New Zealand, was a great success, with nearly 600 participants representing over 30 countries. The conference dealt with key issues in the teaching of statistics at all levels and the importance of statistical ideas among the general public.

In October 1990, the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS), which is one of five ISI associations, held its second Independent Conference in Beijing, China, followed by a satellite meeting in Macau which focused on the structure of statistical systems in small countries. The third IAOS Independent Conference took place in Ankara, Turkey (22-25 September 1992).

In August 1990, the Bernoulli Society, a section of ISI, held its second World Conference in Uppsala, Sweden, with over 800 scientists from all over the world.

The proceedings of the Dublin Seminar on Statistical Confidentiality are now complete and are being distributed by Eurostat. A collaborative effort between the ISI and Eurostat, the seminar was held in Dublin, Ireland (8-10 September 1992), with 125 participants from 23 different countries. It considered papers highlighting the many diverse aspects of confidentiality, including philosophical, legislative and technological overviews, in addition to more specific papers relating to mathematical and computing aspects of data protection and examinations of confidentiality concerning individual, household, industrial and business data.

ISI has initiated a programme in which briefing seminars on international statistics are offered to chief statisticians who wish to expand their understanding of the existing international arrangements, with an inside look at the workings of an increasingly complex network. The project has been organized in cooperation with Statistics Netherlands. The first seminar was held from 11-14 January 1993 at the ISI Permanent Office for the President of Goskomstat of the Russian Federation. A second seminar was held from 6-8 December 1993 with the Director of the State Statistical Office of Estonia, the Deputy Director of the State Statistical Office of Estonia and the Director of the Statistical Office of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

On 27 April 1993, the eightieth anniversary of the ISI Permanent Office in the Netherlands was celebrated at Statistics Netherlands, the host organization of the Permanent Office in Voorburg. On that occasion, Professor M. J. Petry from Erasmus University (Rotterdam) reported on his research into the history of probability, with particular regard to the work of Christiaan Huygens and Benedictus Spinoza.

Committees

Special efforts have been made to formulate several new committees in order to provide a forum for those statistical disciplines which, in the past, have been poorly represented within the ISI organization. Several of the committees (Gregor Johann Mendel Committee on Agricultural Statistics, Committee on Sports Statistics, Christiaan Huygens Committee on the History of Statistics) have progressed to the point where they were able to meet at the Florence session to discuss future plans and activities and to have a discussion of papers in their fields. The ISI Executive Committee also approved the creation of several additional new ISI committees to foster the work in respect of specific fields: Ernst Engel Committee on Service Statisticians; P. C. Mehalanobis Committee for Statistics on Statistical Activities; Gregory King Committee on Statistical

Infrastructure; Gerardus Mercator Committee on Geographic Information Systems; El-Khowarizmi Committee on Statistics.

The Florence session also saw the creation of the new Working Group for the Identification of Special Areas of Statistical Interest. The Working Group will report to the Executive Committee and Council, identifying areas of statistical work which appear currently to be neglected or underrepresented in ISI activities and areas that are likely to emerge in the future. The Working Group will try to channel these emerging statistical areas to existing ISI sections or other bodies to ensure that they are provided a forum for further development.

The ISI Committee on the Certification of Statisticians met for the first time during the Florence session. It will review national developments in respect of the certification of statisticians. It will promote the introduction of international topics and comparability in certification and will provide advice about the international registration of statisticians at the ISI.

Publications

Generally considered the flagship journal of the ISI, IS Review has begun a step-by-step transformation into a publication of general interest to all members. Beginning with the appointment of two new editors, IS Review aims to include a broader range of both theoretical and applied review papers. In order to reduce the backlog of papers that were accepted for publication before the present editorial policy was adopted, a special volume of IS Review was published for limited circulation in 1993.

Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts continues to provide world-wide coverage of published articles on mathematical statistics and probability. The ISI Permanent Office is considering the introduction of an index contained on floppy disk which would act as a support to the publication.

The ISI Newsletter has continued its role of providing an up-to-date account of the ongoing activities of the ISI throughout the world. A new "mini" bulletin, entitled ISI Update, has been introduced to provide general information about ISI activities to ISI Council members, Committee chairpersons and ISI patrons. It is circulated between Newsletter issues.

Short Book Reviews provides a rapid book review service for statisticians, covering books on statistics and related subjects published throughout the world. At present, the ISI Permanent Office is exploring the possibility of making Short Book Reviews available in an electronic format.

The Proceedings of the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions were published as volumes 55 and 56 of ISI Bulletin.

In 1993 ISI again produced and distributed an updated version of its membership directory. Unlike previous versions, the present directory also includes (where available) telephone, fax and telex numbers and incorporates the Directory of Statistical Societies and the Directory of Statistical Agencies

into its contents. The new directory was produced with the generous assistance from the German Federal Statistical Office.

The Duisburg City Statistical Office, in cooperation with ISI, has been engaged in a new programme on the statistics of large towns, which would result in a revival of the previous ISI publication on such statistics. Members of the ISI "volunteer programme" at Voorburg have helped represent the ISI in the planning of this new publication.

Research activities

The previous Executive Committee of ISI was compelled to discontinue the ISI Research Centre in 1991, due to significant and continuing annual financial losses. At the same time, the European Community decided on the continuation of the ISI research function, while limiting research activities to projects for which specific funding could be obtained.

Since unanimous concern was expressed about the future of the invaluable data that the Research Centre housed, a proposal was made to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) that would result in the orderly distribution, maintenance, archiving and transfer of the precious research and historic materials of the Dynamic Data Base (DDB, which contained the World Fertility Survey Data) from ISI to organizations that were interested in obtaining the materials and would ensure access to the data for future researchers. UNFPA agreed to this proposal in late 1992. In order to take advantage of the technological progress that has been made in the field of data storage, it was decided to make use of the CD ROM format. In addition to its technological advantages, the CD ROM format also helps to facilitate the copying and distribution of the data. The DDB materials have been distributed to several international organizations, to participating countries whose data are contained on the disk, and to three international backup organizations. The disks have been made available to users in developing and transition countries free of charge and to those in developed countries for a modest charge.

10. INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF POPULATION

(Category II)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) is a non-profit world-wide association of population specialists, established in 1928. It is composed of demographers, economists, sociologists, statisticians, physicians, public health officers, family planners, administrators, policy makers etc., coming from more than 100 countries.

Its aims are to draw the attention of Governments, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the general public to population problems and to promote demography as a science. To achieve these aims, the Union organizes world-wide, regional and specialized conferences, carries out scientific activities, has a very active training programme in Africa, provides support to libraries of population centres in the least developed countries, and publishes the proceedings of its conferences and the results of the work of its committees. The Union has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and with UNESCO.

Activities, 1990-1993

(a) Training workshop on demography and health planning (Lomé, Togo, 29 January-17 February 1990);

(b) Seminar on the Fertility Transition in Latin America (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-6 April 1990), in cooperation with Centro Latino-Americano de Demografía (CELADE);

(c) Seminar on Anthropological Studies Relevant to the Sexual Transmission of HIV (Sonderborg, Denmark, 19-22 November 1990);

(d) Training workshop on demographic surveys (Harare, Zimbabwe, 7-26 January 1991);

(e) Seminar on Old and New Methods in Historical Demography (Palma de Mallorca, Baleares, Spain, 12-15 June 1991);

(f) Seminar on Socio-cultural Determinants of Morbidity and Mortality in Developing Countries: the Role of Longitudinal Studies (Saly Portudal, Senegal, 7-12 October 1991);

(g) Seminar on Causes and Prevention of Adult Mortality in Developing Countries (Santiago, Chile, 7-11 October 1991), in cooperation with Centro Latino-Americano de Demografía (CELADE);

(h) Seminar on the Measurement of Maternal and Child Mortality, Morbidity and Health Care: Interdisciplinary Approaches (Cairo, Egypt, 4-7 November 1991);

(i) Seminar on the Course of Fertility Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa (Harare, Zimbabwe, 19-22 November 1991);

(j) Seminar on Gender and Family Change in Industrialized Countries (Rome, Italy, 27-30 January 1992);

(k) Seminar on Premature Adult Mortality in Developed Countries: from Description to Explanation (Taormina, Italy, 1-5 June 1992);

(l) Expert Meeting on Demographic Software and Computing (The Hague, Netherlands, 29 June-3 July 1992);

(m) Conference on Population and Environment (Oxford, United Kingdom, 9-11 September 1992);

(n) Seminar on the Demographic Consequences of Structural Adjustment in Latin America (Ouro Preto, Brazil, 29 September-2 October 1992);

(o) Seminar on Child Mortality in the Past (Montreal, Canada, 7-9 October 1992);

(p) Training workshop on the analysis of data from the 90-91 censuses in French-speaking Africa (Liège, Belgium, 15-29 November 1992);

(q) Seminar on Population and Deforestation (Campinas, Brazil, 30 November-3 December 1992);

(r) Seminar on Women and Demographic Change in Sub-Saharan Africa (Dakar, Sénégal, 3-6 March 1993);

(s) Training workshop for research on the status of women and demographic change (Dakar, Sénégal, 8-11 March 1993);

(t) Seminar on Evaluation of the Impact of Health Intervention (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 12-16 April 1993);

(u) Seminar on Health and Mortality Trends among Elderly Populations: Determinants and Implications (Sendai City, Japan, 21-25 June 1993), in cooperation with the Population Division (United Nations Secretariat) and WHO;

(v) Workshop on studies in historical demography in European countries (Liège, Belgium, 17-18 April 1993);

(w) Training workshop in historical demography for Latin America (Cordoba, Argentina, 14 June-2 July 1993);

(x) Twenty-second IUSSP General Conference (Montreal, Canada, 25 August-1 September 1993);

(y) Conference on Population and Environment (Vienna, Austria, 24-26 November 1993);

(z) Workshop on new approaches to anthropological demography (Barcelona, Spain, 15-18 November 1993);

(aa) Seminar on AIDS Prevention and Impact in Developing Countries; the Contribution of Demography and the Social Sciences (Annecy, France, 5-9 December 1993).

11. ZONTA INTERNATIONAL

(Category I)

Zonta International is a service organization of executives in business and the professions, working to improve the legal, political, economic, health and professional status of women world wide. Zonta is comprised of over 36,000 members in more than 1,400 clubs in 67 countries. Zonta clubs support local, regional and national community projects in addition to international development projects with United Nations agencies: UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNESCO, INSTRAW and the ILO. Since 1990, Zonta has increased its geographical representation, adding 14 new countries: Burkina Faso, Israel, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia, Poland, Turkey, Russia, Luxembourg, Guadeloupe, Bolivia, Paraguay and Latvia.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary conferences

Zonta International has official representatives to the United Nations in New York, Vienna, Paris and Geneva. They play leadership roles in NGO subcommittees and working groups in the following areas: the status of women, ageing, youth, human rights, the disabled, refugee issues, peace and environment. Zonta regularly attends the meetings of the following committees:

New York

NGO Committee on the Status of Women

NGO Committee on UNICEF

NGO Advisory Committee on UNIFEM

NGO Committee on Ageing

NGO Committee on Youth

NGO Task Force on Population, including the Annual United Nations/NGO Population Consultation

Geneva

NGO Subcommittee on the Status of Women

Special Committee of NGOs on Human Rights

NGO Working Group on Women and Employment

JUNIC/NGO Programme Group on Women and Development

NGO Special Committee on Development

NGO Working Group on Women and Peace

NGO Ad Hoc Group on Drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Annual ILO Conference

Commission on Human Rights; annual sessions

Vienna

NGO Committee on Ageing

NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs

NGO Committee on the Family

NGO Committee on Peace

NGO Committee on Youth

Commission on Social Development

Commission on the Status of Women

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Paris

Commission on the Status of Women

Annual Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with UNESCO

NGO/UNESCO Working Group on Education for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights

NGO/UNESCO Working Group on Education Against Racism and Apartheid

NGO Working Group on the Status of Women

In addition to NGO working groups, during the 1990-1993 period Zonta attended several United Nations conferences, including the human rights conference held in Vienna where a presentation was given by its Geneva representative.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1990 Zonta has contributed in excess of $600,000 to support the joint UNIFEM/UNICEF Gender, Women and Development project in Central America. The project seeks to address the strategic gender needs of women in an integrated effort to strengthen action towards ensuring equity between the sexes and

increasing women's egalitarian participation in the process and benefits of development. To date, the project has serviced close to 75,920 women throughout Central America.

Since 1986, Zonta has become the largest non-governmental contributor to UNIFEM. Zonta's financial commitment to UNIFEM from 1990-1993 will total $1.3 million for seven projects in India, Latin America and Africa.

In 1993 Zonta was the recipient of UNIFEM's Award of Excellence.

Other relevant activities

Through its projects and programmes, Zonta seeks to implement the themes of the United Nations decades and years. During the 1990-1993 period Zonta emphasized economic development, training, education and literary programmes to improve the status of women and their families. In addition, Zonta has emphasized fulfilment of the goals contained in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Zonta has sponsored the Amelia Earhart Fellowship and the Young Women in Public Affairs Award. Both promote the Forward-looking Strategies, emphasizing education for women.

Zonta disseminates information concerning United Nations activities through periodic organizational club mailings and quarterly publication.

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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
20-31 March 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

Addendum

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* E/C.2/1995/1.

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	International Association for Water Law	4
2.	International Association of Penal Law	7
3.	International Association of Schools of Social Work	9
4.	International Catholic Child Bureau	11
5.	International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment	14
6.	International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse	16
7.	International Young Christian Workers	19
8.	Rehabilitation International	22
9.	Richmond Fellowship International	25
10.	World Blind Union	27

1. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR WATER LAW

(Category II)

The objective of the International Association for Water Law (IAWL), as expressed in its Statute, which was approved on 30 May 1967 on the occasion of a conference on water for peace, is to carry out studies and to promote publications for the exchange and dissemination of opinions and information so as to (a) advance the science of water law and (b) develop national water legislation and the legal aspects of national water administrations and institutions; international aspects are also considered.

The Association's membership comprises "regular" members, that is lawyers with a specialization in water law; "associate" members, that is non-lawyers (engineers, geologists, agronomists, hydrologists and meteorologists, among others), who are directly or indirectly involved with the legal and institutional aspects of water resources management; and "institutional" members, that is organizations or institutions. Admission to membership is granted by the Executive Council of the Association. At present, there are about 400 members from 80 different countries. National branches have been established in Argentina, Colombia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela.

Three issues of Aquaforum, the newsletter of the Association, were published.

Within the framework of the International Conference on Water and the Environment, the Association convened a small group of its members, expert in water law and allied disciplines, to prepare an action-oriented contribution in the specialized field of water law. The topics included (a) redressing the demand-supply imbalance (planning mechanisms, reallocation of water rights, waste-water re-use, pricing mechanisms); (b) water and the environment (managing river basins and watersheds, controlling diffuse sources of water pollution); (c) national water resources administration: new directions; (d) international water resources: new directions/options for the future.

Preparatory work for a conference on water law and administration (Rome, March 1994), organized by the Italian Branch of the Association was carried out under the sponsorship of the Italian National Research Council.

Participation in activities, meetings and conferences within the United Nations system

The Association participated in the following:

(a) Eighty-eighth session of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, November 1990;

(b) International Conference on Water and the Environment, Dublin, 26-31 January 1992;

(c) Twenty-fourth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Santiago, 8-15 April 1992;

(d) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992;

(e) Eighteenth Regional Conference for Europe of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Prague, 24-28 August 1992;

(f) One hundred second session of the FAO Council, Rome, 9-20 November 1992;

(g) One hundred third session of the FAO Council, Rome, 14-25 June 1993;

(h) Twenty-seventh session of the FAO Conference, Rome, 6-25 November 1993.

Cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat

Contacts were maintained with the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Association responded to various questionnaires on non-governmental organizations originating from the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme.

Cooperation with other non-governmental organizations

Cooperation included contacts with and attendance at meetings of the following organizations:

(a) International Law Association, Committee on International Water Resources Law, Brisbane, 19-25 August 1990; The Hague, 28-30 October 1991; Cairo, 20-26 April 1992; and Berlin, 1-3 June 1993;

(b) Conference Israel/Palestine on Water, organized by the Truman Institute for the Progress of Peace of the University of Jerusalem, Zurich, 10-12 December 1992.

Cooperation also included maintaining contacts with the European Council for Environmental Law, Strasbourg; the International Council of Environmental Law; and the European Environmental Law Association.

Other related activities

Courses in water law and administration were given at the River Basin Administration Centre at Delft, the Netherlands.

A training programme on water law and management was conducted at Bangkok for the Mekong Committee, financed by the European Community and the Asian Development Bank, from December 1990 to November 1993.

The Association was represented at the Council of Europe Conference on Sharing Responsibilities between State, Local Authorities and Industry in the Field of Water Resources, held at Strasbourg on 14 and 15 January 1993, and the Council of Europe Conference on Water Resources Management: Which Choices for Local Authorities, held at Budapest from 1 to 3 April 1993.

The Association provided the names of various experts on water law to different institutions, such as the World Bank, the former Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme.

Since the realization that water is a precious commodity and that its legal and institutional aspects are important, there is an increasing demand for this type of expertise, which the Association is willing to provide.

2. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW

(Category II)

The Association is a scholarly not-for-profit, non-political organization dedicated to the study, improvement and humanization of criminal justice in the national, regional and international contexts. Since its inception in 1889 (Vienna) as the Union internationale de droit pénal, it has been a major intellectual force in the advancement of criminal sciences, particularly in the field of international criminal law and human rights. Over the years, it has been a bridge between different legal systems and cultures and an inspiration for criminal law reform in many countries of the world.

The Association is always increasing its geographical membership and has over 3,000 members and affiliates in 97 countries, with 47 active national sections. Its long-standing and continuous contacts with legal institutions and colleagues from developing countries has significantly influenced contemporary changes in criminal law, criminal procedure and penology in those countries.

The Association publishes the Revue internationale de droit pénale in French/English and Spanish, which is now in its sixty-sixth year of publication. The Association also publishes Nouvelles études pénales whose volumes have been issued in English, French and Arabic. Both journals have a world-wide distribution of over 1,500 subscribers, mostly law libraries in over 60 countries. The influence of the Revue is evident in the legal literature and legislative initiatives of at least 50 countries.

During the Association's Fourteenth International Congress in Vienna, a committee of experts advising the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the United Nations Secretariat met to finalize the model draft treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, which were submitted to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, August/September 1990).

The Association was active with the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in New York, Vienna and Geneva; its representative chaired the Vienna Alliance of NGOs.

The Association participated in all relevant United Nations meetings in Vienna and Geneva and actively contributed to the preparation and work of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. In that respect, it joined its sister organizations in two meetings co-sponsored by the United Nations on topic III of the Congress, and prepared a written report for submission to the Congress. The President of the Association was also a member of two interregional committees of experts organized by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

The President of the Association contributed to several documents prepared by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch for submission to the Eighth Congress.

The Association is active in the preparations for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Tunis in 1995, and will participate in two ancillary meetings at the Congress.

The Association is to hold its Sixteenth International Penal Law Congress at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in September 1994. The Congress is to be held under the auspices of the President of the Republic. It expects an attendance of 1,200 persons with a large representation from Latin America. Its four topics are as follows:

(a) Problems of criminal responsibility and sanctions in respect of environmental violations;

(b) Computer crime and other crimes related to information technology;

(c) Movements to reform criminal procedure and to protect human rights;

(d) The regionalization of international criminal law and the protection of human rights in international cooperation in criminal proceedings.

These topics have been prepared in preparatory colloquia held in different countries of the world and the proceedings are published in Revue internationale de droit pénale for world-wide distribution.

The Association continues to contribute significantly to the United Nations in the area of the criminal justice programme, as well as in the area of human rights.

3. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), in its mission statement, subscribes to, and is fully committed to upholding, United Nations declarations, conventions and protocols on human rights. The purpose is to further social work and development education and to assist educators to exchange and develop improved and responsive programmes of study. Cooperation with allied non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies, the conducting of congresses and seminars, and the publication of reports and a journal are some of the means to fulfil the aims.

During the quadrennial period there were dramatic changes in both funding sources and membership. In the autumn of 1992, the Government of Austria withdrew its annual grant - 30 per cent of the annual budget - which required IASSW to close its international office at Vienna and dismiss all its staff. The administration of the Association is now in the hands of officers who carry out the work on a voluntary basis from their respective universities. This arrangement was confirmed by the Board of Directors and the General Assembly of members at Amsterdam in July 1994, for the next two years (1996).

Membership, which had been falling until 1990, has risen significantly during the past three years. Countries of Eastern Europe, East Asia, West Asia and North Africa, which had no social work education for political or ideological reasons, began to create new schools and sought the advice and support of IASSW and its member schools. The Russian Federation now has 52 schools; China has 40; and the Baltic countries have 4; Romania and Bulgaria have 6; and the Arab States have 6.

Affiliations to international NGOs in this period include Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Misereor (Germany), Caritas Internationalis and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

IASSW has been active in the planning and execution of the International Year of the Family and was represented at both the Malta opening and the Montreal closing events. It was recognized by the International Year of the Family as a charter and supporting member.

The World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Copenhagen in 1995, has been preceded by combined efforts in preparation of position statements and in joint submissions with the International Council on Social Welfare and the International Federation of Social Workers. This work began in 1993.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Examples of cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are as follows:

WHO: collaborative AIDS/HIV educational project, 1990.

UNICEF/NGO Coordinating Committee on Activities for Children in Eastern and Central Europe, 1992-1993.

UNICEF: street children projects, Lima, 1990, for South America; street children project for South Asia and Bombay, 1990-1991; the Disabled Child in Baltic Countries, Vilnius, 1991; Tallin, 1991; Riga, 1991.

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat:

Seminar on social supports in the midst of disaster: former Yugoslav countries, Vienna, June 1992;

With the Austrian Government, IASSW acted as host at a meeting of Ministers of Social Affairs from 10 Eastern European countries on the topic of professionalization of the bureaucracy and retraining.

World Bank with the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: social development projects in Pakistan, Thailand and Zimbabwe, 1990-1992.

The Secretary-General of IASSW held discussions with the United Nations Secretariat in New York and Vienna, 1990-1992; with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East on training women welfare officers in States with Arab/Palestinian refugees; with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on Yugoslavia's successor countries, 1991-1993.

4. INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC CHILD BUREAU

(Category II)

Created in 1948, the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) is a network for consultation and action on children's issues. It is at the service of all children, regardless of their religious creed. ICCB has 230 members in 45 countries, who are in daily contact with children. ICCB programmes in the period 1990-1994 included the rights of the child; the child and his/her family environment; disabled children; children in prostitution; the psycho-social needs of refugee children; street children and drug abuse; and health education (Child-to-Child).

ICCB created a regional desk in Manila during the period under review, which carries out ICCB programmes. Funding sources have been diversified and substantially more funding has been obtained from international agencies for specific ICCB programmes. ICCB provides a referral service for small child-related projects in the field and is thus able to raise a substantial amount of extra funds for these projects.

Commission on Human Rights

The ICCB Permanent Representative in Geneva is particularly active in the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion of the rights of the child in its main fields of activity. It has coordinated several joint NGO statements on child prostitution and children's rights at every session of the Commission during the period under review. ICCB also participates in the Commission's Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.

Commission for Social Development

ICCB actively promoted the idea of an International Year of the Family. Its Vienna representative is the President of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the Family. Several ICCB activities have promoted the Year.

Other commissions

The ICCB Permanent Representative in Vienna attended sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. ICCB also participates in the United Nations NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, New York.

Conferences

The ICCB Permanent Representatives have been active in NGO preparations for major United Nations conferences which took place during the period under review (e.g. World Conference on Human Rights, International Conference on Population and Development).

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is one of the primary United Nations agencies with whom the ICCB Permanent Representative exercises its consultative status relationship in both New York and Geneva. ICCB participates in the UNICEF Working Groups on Children's Rights, Education and Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances. ICCB served as Vice-President of the NGO Committee on UNICEF until the spring of 1991.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

ICCB is a member of the NGO Standing Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and participates, in particular, in the groups "Media" and "Science and ethnics". The Permanent representative in Paris is particularly active in promoting the IYF and in the preparation of the International Year of Tolerance.

ICCB worked on the follow-up of the World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, March 1990) and the World Decade for Cultural Development and has a contract with UNESCO to analyse programmes for street and working children, with particular reference to their education programmes.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization

ICCB has maintained informal and frequent contacts with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the non-material needs of refugee children (UNHCR); children and drug abuse, Child-to-Child and AIDS and child prostitution (WHO); and child prostitution and child labour (ILO).

Other

ICCB takes a leading role in NGO coalitions on the International Year of the Family, the NGO group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Coordination Committee for Eastern and Central Europe.

ICCB publications

Examples of ICCB publications are given below.

International Bulletin: Children Worldwide (English, French, Spanish) on the following topics: handicapped children; refugee children; the World Summit for Children; the child in an intercultural context; children sexually exploited; children in Central and Eastern Europe; AIDS-children too; the family and child resilience.

ICCB series: "Street children - problems or persons?", 1992; Au Rwanda - les enfants de la rue", 1993; "Villes nouvelles", 1994.

"The child on the intercultural scene", 1992: a presentation of research work and projects which should provide material to practitioners in order to help the child on the intercultural scene build up his/her identity.

Children at Risk - Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Children with AIDS, report of a Think-Tank organized by Caritas Internationalis and ICCB, Bangkok, November 1992.

Framework for a Plan of Action - Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Seeking Family-based Alternatives for Children who are Abandoned or at Risk of Abandonment; report of the Regional seminar for Eastern and Central Europe, Sofia, Bulgaria, September/October 1992, in collaboration with Defense for Children International, the International Social Service and UNICEF.

Environment and Development - First Call for Children, report of the NGO/UNICEF Warsaw consultation, Poland, March 1993.

The Future of Children with Disabilities in the Baltic States, report of the regional seminar in Vilnius, Lithuania, June 1993, in collaboration with the Christian Children's Fund and the International Federation of Social Workers.

Family: Rights and Responsibilities - Review of Principal International Texts: A Contribution to the International Year of the Family, 1994.

5. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION OF PEOPLE WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

(Category II)

The present non-governmental organization revised its Constitution and changed its name to International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment (ICEVI) in April 1994.

ICEVI aims at promoting the equalization of educational opportunity for people with visual impairment throughout the world. It operates by advocacy and by other means within its power, through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as through other international, regional and national bodies and meetings. It promotes the inclusion of professionals, parents and consumers in the development of national educational plans to secure equalization of opportunities, it cooperates with national and international non-governmental organizations in its field and it aims at providing professional and technical information through its network of individuals and organizations. Finally it facilitates the exchange of professional knowledge and information thorough publications, seminars and conferences and through networking between professionals at all levels.

ICEVI has members in 60 countries, structured into eight regions. During 1990-1993, funding was received from individuals and national and international organizations active in the education of people with visual impairment. The number of supporting organizations making significant donations to ICEVI funds has increased as a result of a renewed appeal for funding made at the conclusion of ICEVI's Ninth Quinquennial Conference, held in 1992.

ICEVI has received support from the Christoffel-Blindenmission, Helen Keller International, the Organizacion Nacional de Ciegos de España, Sight Savers, the American Foundation for the Blind, Perkins School for the Blind, Tomteboda Resource Centre, Sweden, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Royal National Institute for the Blind (United Kingdom) and the Red Cross.

During the period under review, ICEVI served on the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific inter-organizational task force on disability-related concerns. In March 1990, ICEVI participated in the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand. ICEVI is active in coordination with other organizations of and for disabled persons in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development. ICEVI has been granted category C consultative status with UNESCO and is recognized by UNICEF. ICEVI has collaborated with the WHO programme for the prevention of blindness through the convening of a two-day consultation meeting on the management of low vision in children in Bangkok, Thailand, on 23 and 24 July 1992. The report of this very valuable meeting of internationally recognized experts in this specialist field has been widely circulated.

ICEVI has cooperated with the United Nations through involvement in the Education for All initiative which remains a continuing focus of its representation of the needs of visually impaired persons for education.

ICEVI has collaborated with UNESCO in the formulation and delivery of a project aimed at exploring the needs of visually-impaired children in French-speaking countries of West Africa. This project was developed by ICEVI, with the assistance of UNESCO's Special Education Officer and with the support of a UNESCO contribution towards the cost. A French-speaking consultant, with experience of developing integrated programmes of education for visually impaired children in developing countries, completed in 1993 two exploratory tours of the nine countries involved and has submitted a report. The project is now continuing to a second stage.

Throughout the period 1990-1993, ICEVI continued to work internationally through its eight Regional Chairpersons, based in Africa, Asia, East Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America, Caribbean and Pacific. A major programme of specialist training in Romania was delivered in 1991 and 1993 with generous financial support from the British Red Cross and the city of Helsinki. In 1992, ICEVI convened its Ninth Quinquennial Conference in Bangkok, Thailand (26 July to 5 August), which was attended by 554 participants from 78 countries. In the course of the Conference, delegates framed a new mission statement and a programme of aims and objectives. The Executive Committee was charged with reviewing the Constitution to enable the organization to achieve these goals, and the organization adopted a new Constitution and a new name (see para. 1 above).

6. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

(Category II)

The objectives of the International Federation of Non-government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse (INFNGO) are:

(a) The development of collaborative and fruitful interactions among non-government organizations regionally and internationally to identify the needs for service and implement diversified programmes to prevent and control drug abuse with the ultimate aim of achieving a drug free society.

(b) The promotion of cooperation and collaboration between government organizations and non-government organizations at national, regional and international levels.

Membership of IFNGO has increased from 32 members in 18 countries or areas in 1990 to 44 members in 25 countries or areas in 1993: Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados,* Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Fiji,* Germany,* Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Macao,* Malaysia, Mauritius,* Nepal, New Zealand,* Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal,* Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand and United States of America.

IFNGO was fortunate to receive funding support from the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) for the addiction rehabilitation courses held in 1991-1992.

In 1990, IFNGO joined the United Nations NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse, New York.

In 1991, IFNGO joined the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

The Secretary of IFNGO attended the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Committee on Population and Social Development meeting on issues related to the demand aspects of drug abuse control and the prevention of AIDS (Bangkok, 19-23 November 1990).

The President of IFNGO attended the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Geneva, March/April 1991) and submitted a one-page statement.

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* Joined IFNGO during the period under review, i.e. 1990-1993.

The President-Elect of IFNGO attended the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development (Manila, 7-11 October 1991).

The Secretary of IFNGO attended the Regional Preparatory Meeting in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and representatives of 15 IFNGO affiliates attended the Regional Preparatory Meeting (Bangkok, 22-25 August 1993) for the 1994 World Forum on the Role of NGOs in Drug Demand Reduction.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

IFNGO entered into working relations with WHO in 1990-1994.

IFNGO was admitted on 12 February 1991 to the ILO Special List of NGOs.

IFNGO was admitted on 9 June 1993 to the Mutual Information Category of Relationship (category C) with UNESCO.

Other relevant activities

A member of IFNGO, the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre (DAPC) in Japan held a highly successful nationwide fund-raising anti-drug campaign in 1993. Forty-five million yen, equivalent to US $424,000, were later donated to UNDCP to set up the DAPC Japan-UNDCP Fund for NGOs in Developing Countries to Prevent Drug Abuse.

UNDCP funded the Joint UNDCP/ILO/IFNGO Regional Training Programme in Addiction Rehabilitation (first course, November 1991 in the Philippines; second course, November/December 1992 in Malaysia).

Six representatives of IFNGO affiliates attended the ILO Training Course on Prevention and Assistance Programmes for Workers with Drug and Alcohol Related Problems, held at Turin, Italy, in November/December 1993.

IFNGO members observed the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26 June in 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993.

IFNGO members implemented numerous drug demand reduction activities in observance of the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000.

IFNGO organized the following international conferences:

(a) Twelfth IFNGO Conference, Singapore, 12-16 November 1990; theme: "Healthy living without drugs";

(b) Thirteenth IFNGO Conference, Manila, Philippines, 25-29 November 1991; theme: "Equipping for the year 2000 - NGOs response to the escalating drug abuse problems";

(c) Fourteenth IFNGO Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 7-11 December 1992; theme: "Together strive for a drug-free society".

IFNGO participated in the following workshops:

(a) First Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) NGO Workshop, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 28-30 June 1990: "Comprehensive multi-disciplinary outline of future activities in drug abuse control - ASEAN NGOs' initiatives";

(b) Second ASEAN NGO Workshop, Singapore, 27-29 June 1991: "Mobilization of volunteers in the fight against drug and inhalant abuse";

(c) Third ASEAN NGO Workshop, Jakarta, Indonesia, 25-29 February 1992: "Human resource development for greater success in the implementation of demand reduction programmes";

(d) Fourth ASEAN NGO Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand, 23-25 August 1993: "Developing and utilizing sustainable community resources for demand reduction in drug abuse".

7. INTERNATIONAL YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS

(Category II)

Aims and objectives

The International Young Christian Workers (IYCW) is an organization open to all young workers irrespective of race, creed, religion or sex. It is organized by, for and among young workers so that they may all discover the deepest meaning of their lives and live according to their personal and collective dignity, accepting the responsibility of finding solutions to the situations they are living at local, national and international level.

The organization's main task is that of education through action for social change in the economic, social and political fields, so that young workers and all mankind may attain complete fulfilment as human beings and live accordingly.

At present, IYCW has a network of national affiliates in 54 countries: Africa, 12; Asia-Pacific, 14; North and South America, 16; Europe, 11; and the Arab world, 1.

Participation in United Nations meetings, 1990-1993

June 1990:	ILO Conference (Geneva); President attended
October 1990:	UNESCO Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs, Paris; Treasurer attended
September 1991:	UNESCO Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs, Paris; Treasurer attended
February 1992:	Geneva Informal Meeting; Treasurer actended
March 1992:	NGO/UNESCO Symposium, Paris; General Secretary and Treasurer attended
March 1992:	Preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York; Treasurer attended
May 1992:	Formation session, UNESCO/ILO, Paris; General Secretary and Treasurer attended
September 1992:	UNESCO Colloquium, Paris; Treasurer attended
November 1992:	UNESCO Consultation, Beijing; President attended
December 1993:	UNESCO Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs, Paris; Treasurer attended

Main activities of the International Young Christian Workers, 1990-1993

In April 1990, IYCW held an international formation session in Aachen, Germany, with participants from 22 countries.

In December 1991, IYCW held its Eighth International Council, a quadrennial general assembly of all affiliates, in Adelaide, Australia: 37 national movements assembled to evaluate the plan of action for the past four years and to elaborate a new plan for the next four years. The Council permitted the young workers' situation at the global level to be analysed and the main problems facing mankind today to be reviewed: the debt burden of the third world, the growing gap between developing and developed countries, North-South relations, the international division of labour and the like.

In July 1993, an Intercontinental Training Programme was held in Quito, Ecuador, with participation from 20 countries of all regions. The theme was "Development and the economic crisis".

The international plan of action (1992-1995) focuses on a common action for the participation of young workers and defines the means to carry out this action, the main method being the international inquiry.

The International Week of Young Workers is celebrated each year from 24 April to 1 May in 45 countries, with a specific focus each year:

1990: "Young women workers, let's build the future"

1991: "Young workers, take the initiative, build a new world"

1992: "500 years, that's enough"

1993: "The participation of young (women) workers"

IYCW organized various solidarity campaigns in defence of human rights, for example in Peru, Venezuela and the Philippines.

IYCW organized at least once a year a formation session in each continent:

Africa: 1992 (Nairobi, Kenya): training session for young women workers.

1993 (Soweto, South Africa): training session for east and southern Africa and Indian Ocean islands.

1993 (Alexandria, Egypt): general formation session.

Asia-Pacific: 1991 (Eastwood, Australia): formation session.

In 1992, a subregional session was held in Taiwan, Province of China, for the East Asian Region and in New Zealand for the South Pacific Region.

In 1993, subregional sessions were held in Indonesia and Thailand for South-East Asia, New Zealand for the Pacific and India for South Asia.

America: October 1990 (Quito, Ecuador): formation session.

In 1993, a series of subregional training sessions were organized: in Chile for the Southern Cone countries; Ecuador, for the Andean countries; Dominican Republic for the Caribbean.

Europe: In 1990, four formation sessions were organized in Strasbourg, France.

July 1991 (Rixenhart, Belgium): formation session.

In 1992 a formation session was organized in Strasbourg, France, for Western Europe and in Austria for central and eastern Europe.

July 1992 (Almeria, Spain): "The External Debt" (seminar organized with American coordination).

May 1993 (Strasbourg, France): seminar entitled "Participation - taking the initiative".

Publications

IYCW publishes the International INFO and Bulletin, which appear two and four times a year, respectively. Since 1990, issues and main contents have included: young women workers; unemployment and underemployment; IYCW International Council; 500 years, that's enough; Participation; the Gulf war; professional formation for young workers; the information sector. In 1993, two special publications were produced for the international financial campaign of IYCW: Young Workers and Money and Planning the International Financial Campaign, A Guide for National Leaders. At the continental level, publications include: for America, Continental Bulletin; for Africa, INFO; for Asia-Pacific, ASPAC Newsletter and Making Life Happen; for Europe, European Newsletter.

8. REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

The mission of Rehabilitation International (RI) is to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities throughout the world, through rehabilitation, the prevention of disability and the equalization of opportunities within society.

The main activities of RI are set out below.

1990

Regional activities

Fifth European Conference, Dublin, 20-25 May.

Ninth Asia/Pacific Conference, Beijing, 20-26 October (included Annual Governing Assembly).

First Latin American Meeting, Buenos Aires, 15 and 16 November.

Special projects

New technologies and employment: study with symposium conducted with funding from the International Labour Organization.

Forging Linkages: Modifying Disability Benefit Programs to Encourage Employment, report published in cooperation with the United States Social Security Administration.

International Disability Exchanges and Studies (IDEAS) project, funded by the United States National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research; published Portfolio, a summary of results of study visits.

RI/UNICEF Technical Support Programme.

1991

Governance

Governing Assembly, Berlin, September.

Regional activities

Regional workshop on community-based rehabilitation practices, Hong Kong, August, a joint project of the RI Asia and Pacific Regional Committee, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled.

RI-European Community Association held intensive consultations during 1991 to assist the European Commission develop its second five-year plan for disability and rehabilitation projects (1992-1996).

Special projects

IDEAS project continued; held international symposium on personal assistance service, California, United States of America, September; published Portfolio II.

RI/UNICEF Technical Support Programme published two reports: an overview of community-based rehabilitation, and findings of RI's study for UNICEF on the situation of women and children disabled by war.

Kit on trends in disability prevention and rehabilitation prepared in collaboration with the International Initiative Against Avoidable Disablement.

1992

Regional activities

RI Seventeenth World Congress, Nairobi, 7-11 September (included Governing Assembly); associated events included:

First Disability Film Festival in Africa;

Workshop co-sponsored by ILO and RI entitled "Use of media in Africa for public education on disability, promoting the social and economic integration of disabled persons";

Pre-Congress seminar on community-based rehabilitation and post-Congress workshop on production of appropriate technical aids, with support from the Swedish International Development Authority and the International Commission on Technology and Accessibility Information Center.

Special projects

The RI/UNICEF Technical Support Programme organized a joint workshop on childhood disability in Nairobi in cooperation with UNESCO, WHO, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme/International Initiative Against Avoidable Disablement project.

Childhood Disability Communications Kit produced and distributed by RI/UNICEF.

IDEAS project funded fellowships for study visits, directed an International Roundtable on Disability and Development (Washington, D.C., 14-15 October) and published Portfolio III.

1993

Regional activities

Executive Committee, Dublin, 10-12 May.

European National Secretaries Meeting, Jerusalem, 18-20 June.

First North American Regional Conference and RI Assembly, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, 25-29 October.

Special projects

Participation in planning sessions for Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities.

Final year of IDEAS project; published Portfolio IV, as well as a summary of project activities.

Published Personal Assistance Services in Europe and North America under IDEAS grant.

RI/UNICEF Technical Support Programme published One in Ten, a newsletter on childhood disability.

Produced RI/United Nations Decade Information Kit on Disability Prevention.

9. RICHMOND FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

A brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of Richmond Fellowship International (RFI) is set out below.

RFI:

(a) Has a world-wide commitment to the rehabilitation and social integration of those who suffer because of mental disorder, addiction, developmental handicap and, in the case of children, social deprivation and emotional, physical and sexual abuse;

(b) Promotes good practice based on the principles of the therapeutic community, i.e. respect for the individual, a mix of support and opportunity for personal growth and encouragement for people to interact and care for one another;

(c) Seeks to challenge and overcome prejudice, stigma and neglect in the field of mental health and to provide and/or promote professional training and enlightened attitudes. In particular, RFI has a role in fostering and resourcing local initiatives, which may then become independently functioning affiliates of RFI.

The affiliates of RFI numbered 25 at the end of 1993. Between 1989 and 1993, RFI ratified agreements with new affiliates, namely Bangladesh, Grenada, Malta, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines and Uruguay.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or conferences and other United Nations meetings

In connection with the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992, participated in the following meetings:

(a) Consultative Meeting on Disability, Vienna, 1990, 1991 and 1992;

(b) Expert Group Meeting on a long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the year 2000 and beyond, Vancouver, April 1992; at the request of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, RFI prepared a document on psychiatric disability for the Meeting;

(c) Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to Elaborate Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Disabled Persons, Vienna, February 1993; RFI submitted a statement.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes, bodies and specialized agencies

World Health Day in 1990 was devoted to a theme of special relevance to the work of RFI - the theme of safe water. It was marked by several RFI affiliates, including the Richmond Fellowship Society (India): an account of the function was published in the NGO-WHO Newsletter.

RFI marked the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993 by adopting it as a theme in the report on its activities in 1993-1994.

Other relevant activities

RFI maintained regular contact with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs at the United Nations Office at Vienna and with the Division of Mental Health of the World Health Organization at Geneva and with WHO regional offices. RFI also sent a letter to The Times (London) on the occasion of World Mental Health Day in 1992.

10. WORLD BLIND UNION

(Category II)

The World Blind Union (WBU) is a coalition of organizations of and for blind people, which exists to actively promote the full participation and equalization of opportunity of blind people in society. WBU seeks to coordinate international activities concerning blind people and to assure the human rights of blind people; studies and pilot projects of innovations in service delivery or peer support are conducted under its auspices. It has member organizations in virtually every country of the world. These members have their own regional groups for Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

Interaction with the United Nations

WBU maintains official relations with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and seeks to interact positively with those entities to ensure their support in pursuance of its main objectives. WBU makes an effort to assist in the accomplishment of United Nations goals by promoting activities aimed at securing equal opportunities for the persons WBU represents.

Involvement in the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992)

In May 1990, top leaders from WBU took an active part in the Expert Group Meeting on Alternative Ways to Mark the End of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held in Helsinki, and the President of WBU presented statements at meetings held at United Nations Headquarters in New York related to the development of strategies to ensure the involvement of the United Nations in disability-related issues beyond the Decade.

At a meeting held at United Nations Headquarters in October 1992 to appraise the Decade, the President of WBU made a statement, in which he stressed the right of WBU to represent the interests of blind people internationally, and he outlined main concerns and aspirations.

Positive collaboration was established with the Special Representative to promote the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons in Vienna and several consultation meetings were held with him and his colleagues.

Leaders of WBU were present at and made important contributions to all inter-agency meetings held annually in Vienna to evaluate the accomplishments of the Decade.

The President of WBU participated in the meeting held in Beijing in 1992 to launch the United Nations Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, and thereafter close cooperation has been maintained with the Economic and

Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. In 1993, WBU decided to organize a Pan-Asian Conference on Blindness and Blind People in 1995.

Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

Although WBU would have preferred the adoption of a convention prohibiting all kinds of discrimination based on disability, it participated at different levels from the very beginning in the drafting of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities. The President was a member of the Open-ended Working Party created for this purpose and several WBU leaders also intervened in the process by securing membership of national representations. The Standard Rules were immediately transcribed into braille in English, French and Spanish and were being widely circulated among WBU membership.

World Summit for Social Development

WBU immediately adopted, as one of its priorities, interaction in the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development; it prepared a position paper on the subject, which was circulated to all the parties concerned.

Human rights

In 1991, the officers of WBU agreed to consider human rights as one of the main areas of concern and activity of WBU. In July 1991, a conference on the human rights of blind persons in Latin America was organized in Maracaibo, Venezuela. In 1992, the Executive Committee adopted a decision on creating a Committee on Human Rights, which is putting in place a mechanism to monitor violations of the rights of blind persons. Positive interventions in specific cases have been made in such countries as Thailand, Argentina, the United States of America and Australia. Leaders from WBU actively participated in the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in June 1993.

Rehabilitation

WBU, through its Ad Hoc Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment, has interacted positively with WHO and ILO in relation with the so-called crisis of rehabilitation. Representatives of WBU attended a consultative meeting convened by WHO at Geneva in May 1992 to develop cooperation strategies to promote community-based rehabilitation. In 1993, WBU agreed to hold a World Rehabilitation Forum in 1994 to evaluate current practice and to draft a strategic plan to improve service delivery in favour of blind persons, especially in the developing world.

Organizational development

In full compliance with the leading role assigned to organizations of blind people in the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at thirty-seventh session, WBU has worked intensively since 1990 in organizational development. A pilot project, entitled "Institutional development project" has been implemented since 1991 in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific.

Disadvantaged groups

During the period under review, WBU has developed strategies to attend more appropriately to the special needs of such disadvantaged groups in the spectrum of blindness as blind women, the elderly and the multi-handicapped. Actions in favour of blind women and the elderly are one of the key priorities of WBU for the period 1993-1996.

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20-31 March 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1990-1993

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 3 May 1968

Addendum

* E/C.2/1995/1.

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations should be limited to no more than two single-spaced pages. At its 1989 session, the Committee stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

At its 1991 session, the Committee emphasized the need for non-governmental organizations requested to submit quadrennial reports to provide a clear picture of their activities as they related to the United Nations. The Committee further noted that the reports should conform to the guidelines elaborated by the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit pursuant to the relevant decisions of the Committee (see E/1991/20, para. 47). The Committee decided that only those reports elaborated in conformity with the guidelines and submitted to the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit no later than 1 June of the year preceding the Committee's session would be transmitted to the Committee for consideration. The Committee recalled that organizations failing to submit adequate reports on time would be subject to reclassification in status that the Committee might deem appropriate, in conformity with paragraph 40 (b) of Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) (see E/1991/20, para. 48). Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat, in December 1993, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of quadrennial reports.

The material issued in the present series of documents (E/C.2/1995/2 and addenda) has been reproduced as submitted and therefore reflects the policies and terminology of the organizations concerned. The designations employed do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

CONTENTS

		Page
Note		2
1.	Anglican Consultative Council	4
2.	Catholic Relief Services	7
3.	International Federation for Housing and Planning	9
4.	International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences	12
5.	International Rural Housing Association	16
6.	International Council on Jewish Social and Welfare Services	17

1. ANGLICAN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

(Category II)

The Anglican Consultative Council (ACC) is a coordinating body for the life and ministry of the 32 autonomous Churches (Provinces) of the world-wide Anglican Communion, a global network of 70 million members in 160 countries. As a truly diverse international body comprised of men and women, young and old, from every corner of the world, ACC is uniquely able to consult, consider, and coordinate Anglican affairs. The Council's work involves communication, ecumenism, interreligious dialogue and cooperation, and social concerns such as human rights, environment, social justice and development.

The Anglican Consultative Council was granted consultative status (category II) with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in 1985. However, for the next five years funds were not available to hire staff who would be responsible for relating to the United Nations. That would change dramatically between 1990 and 1993.

1990

In 1990 funds became available for the first time for a staff of two persons and an office in close proximity to United Nations Headquarters. ACC went to work to put its modest funds to good use by recruiting the finest leadership possible to start the ACC United Nations Office.

1991

In its first year of operation, the ACC United Nations Office devoted much energy to the establishment of working relationships with member States, the United Nations Secretariat and agencies, and the NGO community. The main representative of ACC had numerous meetings with United Nations Ambassadors to share concerns of the Anglican Communion. ACC attended the preparatory committee meetings of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), participated in UNCED-related NGO activities, and assisted in drafting an interreligious version of an "Earth Charter" that was to be considered in Rio de Janeiro. ACC also participated in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights.

Also in 1991, the main representative was contracted by UNEP to be a consultant on environment and religious affairs. In September ACC hosted a service at Trinity Church, Wall Street, in which former President Jimmy Carter gave an address to mark the opening of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly. This public event was well attended by staff of the United Nations system, member States, and the NGO community.

In November 1991 the main representative called NGOs and United Nations staff to explore the possibility of creating an NGO committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. The Committee was

established as a CONGO Committee in late 1991, and the main representative served as Chair until his departure in December 1993.

1992

In January the main representative of ACC chaired the first meeting that brought together NGOs, member States and United Nations agency and Secretariat staff to discuss the International Year of the World's Indigenous People. He continued his work as Chair of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People and as a UNEP consultant, and attended the first technical meeting on the International Year coordinated by the Centre for Human Rights, in Geneva. As in 1991, ACC participated in the 1992 session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

ACC participated in the preparatory committee meetings of UNCED, then attended and continued to be active in drafting the "Earth Charter".

In May, ACC hosted the first visit ever by an Archbishop of Canterbury to the United Nations. The Archbishop met with high-level officials of UNICEF and the secretariat for UNCED. The visit culminated in a meeting with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which has resulted in an ongoing and positive relationship between the two.

Together with two other NGO representatives, the representative of ACC met with the Chair of the Committee on NGOs, to discuss the role of NGOs in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

In conjunction with the opening of the International Year in December 1992, as Chair of the NGO Committee on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, ACC co-hosted, with the Centre for Human Rights and the ILO, a meeting of indigenous peoples and members of United Nations programmes and specialized agencies. This was the first meeting of its type.

1993

In February ACC participated in the forty-ninth Session of the Commission on Human Rights, making both oral and written interventions. Also in February, the main representative established a working relationship with UNDP which resulted in educational mailings being sent by UNDP to Anglicans world wide. ACC attended sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development and participated in the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.

As in 1991 and 1992, ACC participated in the 1993 session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

In 1993 ACC established a relationship between UNICEF and the Anglican Province of Uganda which has resulted in two UNICEF/Church joint projects on preventative AIDS education for youth in that afflicted country. The joint projects involve funding by UNICEF of over one quarter of a million dollars per

year to the Anglican Church of Uganda for educational materials and training. The 1994 target is to reach over one half million youth.

2. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

(Category II)

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is the relief and development agency of the United States Catholic Conference, operating in 80 countries of Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. CRS programmes parallel the aims and concerns of the Economic and Social Council. In its operations CRS has an ongoing cooperative relationship with several United Nations programmes and agencies: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies

CRS has been represented at sessions of the Economic and Social Council, both at Headquarters and Geneva, and at meetings of the Executive Committee of UNHCR and the UNICEF Executive Board.

In January 1992 CRS was represented at Headquarters at the donor meeting for the Horn of Africa and in June at the Africa donors' meeting in Geneva.

CRS regularly attends briefings of UNHCR and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in Geneva.

Catholic Relief Services programmes averaging $285 million annually during the reporting period included development, humanitarian assistance and service to refugees.

Development

Programmes aimed at achieving sustainable development include increasing the ability of the poorest to produce food, gain access to pure drinking water and, through small enterprise development projects, acquire basic skills and small, start-up loans enabling them to become self-supporting. In many of the countries where CRS is working there is a cooperative relationship with field staff of United Nations agencies - e.g., UNDP, UNICEF, and FAO. In some instances CRS projects have received support from United Nations agencies - for example, from UNICEF in the Gambia, for a literacy and numeracy programme; and in Cambodia, from UNDP and UNICEF for school construction and primary health care.

Humanitarian assistance

Through its office in Geneva CRS is in close contact with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. At Headquarters, in New York, the Director of the CRS Africa Region discussed CRS programmes in that

region with the newly appointed Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs.

In the reporting period CRS provided assistance to the victims of various natural disasters, such as volcanic eruption in the Philippines and a cyclone in Bangladesh. Aid was provided to victims of war and civil strife in several countries, including Angola, Liberia, Iraq and Croatia. An UNDRO grant in 1991 aided the CRS emergency programme in Liberia.

CRS offices were opened in Croatia, Bosnia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Assistance was provided throughout the reporting period to victims of famine in several African countries. In the latter programmes CRS has effectively utilized commodities provided by the World Food Programme (WFP).

WFP also provided assistance for the CRS drought emergency programme in north-east Brazil in 1993. CRS has reopened an office in Brazil.

Services to refugees

In the reporting period CRS responded to refugee needs in various parts of the world. In Pakistan projects for Afghan refugees involving vocational training and basic health education services were carried out with the assistance of UNHCR. UNHCR also assisted with a CRS emergency shelter project in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and with hospital reconstruction in Cambodia.

Dissemination of information

CRS country offices are provided with relevant United Nations materials. These are also shared with local counterpart agencies.

Educational materials on development, prepared by the CRS Development Education Office, are disseminated through elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, parishes and local groups throughout the United States.

3. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND PLANNING

(Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires - FIHUAT)

(Internationaler Verband für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung - IVWSR)

(Category II)

Aims and purposes

The overall objective of IFHP is to improve general knowledge in housing, planning, environment and related fields, and thereby to improve housing and planning practice throughout the world. IFHP has consultative status with WHO and UNESCO.

Participation in meetings related to the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies

IFHP has a permanent representation at United Nations Headquarters and at the headquarters of various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations: United Nations (Geneva), UNESCO (Paris), the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva). It participates, in Geneva, in committees dealing with human settlements and transport. It has been represented since 1990 at the sessions of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Nairobi). It was represented at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in Rio de Janeiro, in 1993.

It participates in the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development which is mainly concerned with following up on the Conference on Environment and Development. It leads, at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, the NGO sectorial groups on cities and their interrelations and participates in the rural sectorial group and the NGO Liaison Committee. It participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights (1993).

International events organized by IFHP

Congresses

(a) 1990, Dublin: Development Policies for Rural Areas, Small towns and Urban Regions;

(b) 1991, Berlin: Urban Regions in a New Social, Economic and Political Context;

(c) 1992, Jerusalem: National, Regional and Urban Restructuring in the Wake of Rapid Changes;

(d) 1993, Helsinki: Cities for Tomorrow: Directions for Change.

International conferences, seminars

(a) Amsterdam (Netherlands), Quality of Urban Living: The Challenge for Non-Profit Housing, 1990;

(b) Tampere (Finland), New Uses of Old Industrial Buildings and Complexes, 1990;

(c) Stockholm/Helsinki (Sweden/Finland), Underground Planning and Mapping, 1990;

(d) Brussels, Europe 2000, Workshop jointly organized by the European Council of Town Planners and IFHP, 1991;

(e) Amsterdam/Almere (Netherlands), Living on the Waterfront, 1992;

(f) Maastricht (Netherlands), Improving the Environment: New Tasks for Urban and Regional Planning, 1993.

East/West seminars

Several IFHP seminars was organized to establish close cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe:

(a) Siofok (Hungary), on housing, 1990;

(b) Zaborow (Poland), on urban land policy, 1991;

(c) Prague (Czech Republic), on urban transportation planning, 1991;

(d) Riga (Lithuania), on legislation for urban and regional planning, 1992.

IFHP research, information and development centres organized workshops on urban and building climatology, in cooperation with the university of Tel Aviv (Israel) and on urban development for historic towns, in cooperation with Vuva Brno (Czech Republic).

Events organized with the cooperation of IFHP

(a) International Congress of the Polish Town Planners Society: Challenges and Choices in Physical Planning and Development (Warsaw);

(b) Hydropolis: the Role of Water in Urban Planning, an international workshop convened by the National Committees of the Netherlands and of Germany for the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO and the Hydrology Programme of WMO.

Publications

IFHP published papers on its East/West seminars and the magazine Prospect.

4. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER STUDIES IN CRIMINAL SCIENCES

(Instituto Superiore Internazionale di Scienze Criminali)

(Institut Superieur International des Sciences Criminelles)

(Category II)

Nature and structure

The Institute has a cooperation agreement with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and is one of its affiliated Institutes. It also enjoys consultative status with the Council of Europe.

The Institute was founded in Siracusa in September 1972 by the International Association of Penal Law (which is a United Nations NGO in consultative status, category II), the Sicilian region, the city, province and Chamber of Commerce of Siracusa, and the city of Noto. It is recognized as a public not-for-profit, scientific and educational foundation by a decree of the President of Italy.

The Governing Body of the Institute is an independent 25-member Board of Directors, 16 of whom are internationally renowned scholars elected by the Conseil de direction of the International Association of Penal Law.

The above-mentioned local government entities are the main funding sources of the Institute. Other grants from major international sources fund some of the Institute's activities.

Purposes

The Institute is a scientific institution devoted to higher education, training, studies and research in all the areas of criminal sciences, including human rights. It also pursues a leadership role in developing United Nations norms and standards in the field of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights.

International conferences and seminars held at the Institute bring together jurists from all legal systems and all parts of the world in a politically neutral environment, rich of learning and open to the free exchange of ideas.

In addition to scientific work of the highest academic standard, the Institute also provides an atmosphere that promotes better understanding among peoples of the world and peace among nations.

Programmes, activities and publications

From 1990 to 1994, the Institute conducted 49 programmes, with the participation of 3,391 jurists from 87 countries.

As of 1994, 84 books of Institute proceedings had been published. Some of the proceedings of the Institute's activities are contained in the Revue internationale de droit pénal and Nouvelles études pénales. Others are published in-house by the Institute in the series Quaderni. The Institute also has publishing agreements with two major Italian publishing companies, Cedam and Jovene, for the publications in Italian. In addition, the Superior Council of Judges (Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura) has published five books of conference proceedings which it cosponsored with the Institute. Major book publishers in the United States, France, Italy, Lebanon and the Netherlands have also published some of the Institute's proceedings. These publications have been published in Arabic, English, French, Italian and Spanish, and they received world-wide distribution.

Activities

The activities of the Institute include international seminars, conferences and meetings of experts, interregional programmes, and national and local conferences and seminars.

International conferences and seminars

International seminars are essentially educational and are conducted as a form of continuing legal education and sometimes as technical assistance for some countries. They are attended by academics, judges, government officials, lawyers and young law graduates.

International conferences are related to the work of the United Nations and of the Council of Europe. They are also on subjects of contemporary interest to the international scholarly community. Such meetings gather the world's leading authorities in the field of criminal sciences.

Meetings of experts are organized at the request or in cooperation with the United Nations and the Council of Europe to prepare draft international instruments and to prepare for specific meetings, such as United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders. Many of these meetings have produced significant international instruments.

Interregional programmes

In 1985 the Institute started the far-reaching Human Rights Programme for the Arab World with a series of conferences and seminars. In total, 14 programmes were held with the participation of over 1,300 jurists from 17 Arab States and Palestine. In December 1985, the first conference, Criminal Justice Reform and Human Rights Education, was held. Sixty-seven jurists from 12 Arab countries and Palestine attended it. As a result, a committee of experts convened in December 1986 to prepare a draft Arab charter on people's and human rights. Sixty-six distinguished Arab personalities from 12 Arab countries and Palestine attended the meeting. The draft Arab charter was submitted to the League of Arab States and to all Heads of State in the Arab world. It also received the support of the Arab Lawyers Union, which represents over 100,000 lawyers in Arab countries.

A series of 14 seminars have been held on teaching human rights in Arab law schools, judicial training centres, police academies and the military justice programmes. Four volumes of proceedings were published and distributed to educators and libraries in the Arab world. By the end of 1991, eight law schools offered human rights courses annually, and several judicial training institutes and police academies include human rights education as part of their programmes. Additionally, in 1990-1992, the Institute introduced a series of five-week programmes for senior graduate students from the Arab region, with the purpose of familiarizing a new generation of jurists with the problem of human rights protection in the Arab world. Nine books were published in Arabic, and several thousand copies were distributed throughout the Arab world.

Some of these programmes were held in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Centre for Human Rights, and the Council of Europe.

In cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the Institute commenced a programme for African jurists on the protection of human rights in criminal proceedings. One seminar was held in 1991 for jurists from East Africa; another will be held in 1995 for African jurists from Portuguese-speaking countries.

National and local conferences and seminars

The Institute conducts conferences and seminars for Italian professors, judges, lawyers and researchers.

Scientific activities

The conferences, seminars, and meetings of experts conducted by the Institute have covered the entire range of criminal justice studies: international criminal law; criminal law and procedure; comparative criminal law and procedure; international and regional protection of human rights; criminology and comparative criminology; legal psychology; penology; and criminal justice policy.

United Nations relevant achievements

The Institute has undertaken a number of international initiatives, including the organizations of committees of experts of the United Nations and preparatory experts meeting for the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders. The same also took place with respect to the Council of Europe committees of experts who met in order to elaborate certain international instruments.

The most important result of these meetings was the preparation, by a committee of experts in 1977, of the draft convention on the prevention and suppression of torture. The draft text was formally submitted to the United Nations in 1978. The General Assembly adopted the Convention in 1984.

Many other international instruments have been elaborated at the Institute, on such subjects as the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession, protection of the rights of the mentally ill, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of developments, the transfer of prisoners, the transfer of criminal proceedings, extradition, enforcement of sentences, states of emergency and derogations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the suppression of unlawful human experimentation.

5. INTERNATIONAL RURAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

The International Rural Housing Association is a non-profit, non-governmental, international association concerned with rural housing. Five new members joined the Association in 1990: two from Honduras, one from the United States, and two from Uruguay.

An agreement signed between the University of the Andes (Mérida, Venezuela), the National Council for the Investigation of Sciences and Technology, and the Health Ministry of Venezuela, was coordinated by the International Rural Housing Association, in order to promote the development of rural dwellings, according to bioclimatic zone (medium, mountainous, andean and coastal) and cultural region.

Cooperation with United Nations programmes

Upon recommendations of the United Nations, and to commemorating World Habitat Day, the prize "National Habitat Leopoldo Martinez Olavarria" was created by the National Housing Council (Consejo Nacional de la Vivienda), Venezuela, and was awarded to the President of the International Rural Housing Association, in 1992.

In 1993 on the occasion of World Habitat Day, the International Rural Housing Association was nominated for the prize, the Department of Malariology and Environmental Sanitation (a section of the Public Health Ministry of Venezuela) for its continuous activities in the tasks of rural housing and sanitation.

Between 1990 and 1993, the Association continued its housing programmes in the public and private sectors.

The Association receives and transmits technical information in the field of rural housing and environmental sanitation by means of bulletins and pamphlets and disseminates all relevant documentation received from the United Nations.

In the field of rural housing and sanitation, the Association collaborates with universities - public and private, national and international, at the post-graduate level. The Association participated in the organization of a post-graduate course in rural settlements being given at the University of the Andes in Mérida, Venezuela. The course is divided into two sections: Drawing and rural buildings, and Planning the rural environment.

In 1993 an agreement was signed between the Association and the Foundation Becas Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho, creating two scholarships for the Arturo Ortiz Prize. One is destined for a Venezuelan post-graduate, the other for a Latin American student in rural settlement at the University of the Andes.

6. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON JEWISH SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES

(Category II)

The member organizations of the International Council on Jewish Social Welfare Services (hereinafter called INTERCO) are actively involved with United Nations organizations and other voluntary agencies. They administer a budget of approximately $300 million in Europe, Latin, America, Asia and Africa, serving 500,000 individuals throughout the wor'd in the field of social assistance, vocational training, education, agricultural assistance, economic rehabilitation, health services, emigration, resettlement and related sectors, primarily for Jewish communities.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, members of INTERCO, continue with their work in the field of relief and development programmes. In implementing these programmes they work closely with United Nations agencies, the International Red Cross, the United States agency for International Development, the Christian Relief and Development Agency and other voluntary agencies.

The Yugoslav relief programme was initiated in 1992 and included medical aid, food provision and evacuations, primarily in Sarajevo. Cooperation was established with the International Red Cross, Mehemet, CARITAS and other voluntary organizations.

Programmes world-wide in the past four years have included relief and welfare, care and maintenance of transmigrants, health services, education, manpower development and services to the aged.

The International Development Programme was created in 1986 to respond to national disasters and the need for long-range development projects in underprivileged communities. With the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, it undertakes recovery and rehabilitation projects in cooperation with governmental and international agencies, foundations and non-sectarian sources, such as a rehabilitation centre for children in Armenia, the airlift of Armenian amputees to Israel for surgery and prostheses, a day care project in Kenya with UNICEF, a dental project in Morocco, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and other agencies, and an eye treatment project in Zimbabwe, in conjunction with the Agricultural and Rural Authority.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, a specialized migration agency, participates in all efforts to move migrants and refugees in a manner designed to make such action as smooth as possible, bearing in mind the humanitarian and psychological problems involved in the displacement of individuals or groups of people. Although a sectarian agency, the Aid Society does not limit its activities to the settlement of members of the Jewish faith; it is also active in programmes for the resettlement of Afghanis, Ethiopians and Cubans in the United States. It works closely with the offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Athens and with the International Organization for Migration and with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The World Organization for Educational Resources and Technological Training, a member of INTERCO, has implemented over 200 projects in 54 developing countries in the field of technical assistance, including vocational and technical education, agricultural and rural infrastructure and transportation systems. It serves as a technical consultant to various bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. It is a consultant to many Governments on technical assistance. In addition to its technical assistance programme, it operates technical high schools and colleges in 30 countries with student enrolment of over 200,000. Its educators work to prepare students to meet the challenges of the world-wide technical revolution. It has special programmes to assist children and adults with special educational needs.

INTERCO, as the coordinating body for a group of social service and humanitarian agencies, has goals parallel to those of many of the United Nations organizations. It regularly attends and participates in meetings of the UNHCR, WHO, the Human Rights Commission and other United Nations bodies.

At regular statutory meetings of INTERCO, twice yearly, the programmes of member organizations are reviewed. In this way INTERCO seeks to implement relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions having a bearing on the specific activities of INTERCO members.